

Severe local hail and wind storms, April, 1926—Continued

Place	Date	Time	Width of path, yards	Loss of life	Value of property destroyed	Character of storm	Remarks	Authority
Nebraska.....	23-24					Strong winds.....	Windows, glass store fronts, signs and awnings damaged.	Lincoln Star (Nebr.).
Fairburn, Ga.....	24	6:30 a. m.			1,000	Wind.....	Several chimneys blown down and roofs damaged.	Official, U. S. Weather Bureau.
Southeastern counties, Wis.	24	11 a. m.-midnight.	60 mi.		14,000	High winds.....	Plate-glass windows broken, signs, awnings, chimneys and poles blown down; car-ferries and street traffic impeded.	Do.
Green Bay, Wis., and vicinity.	24					Wind.....	Damage to power transmission and communication lines; traffic interrupted.	Green Bay Gazette (Wis.).
Houghton, Mich.....	24				3,500	do.....	Many windows broken and electric circuits damaged by falling trees; roofs of two warehouses partly blown off.	Official, U. S. Weather Bureau.
Indiana.....	24				7,400	High winds.....	Damage, particularly to roofs, windows and poles, throughout State; river navigation delayed.	Do.
Kern County, Calif.....	29				750,000	Electrical.....	Oil tanks ignited	Do.
Tehachapi, Calif.....	29	3-3 : 20 p. m.	500		40,000-50,000	Hail.....	Small pears mutilated; orchards injured.....	Do.

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STORMS AND WEATHER WARNINGS

WASHINGTON FORECAST DISTRICT

There were no severe storms east of the Mississippi River during April. No storm warnings were required for the south Atlantic or east Gulf coast, and they were issued for a part of the coast from Cape Hatteras northward for only five disturbances. Small-craft warnings were issued, however, on nine dates, mostly for the Atlantic coast, the west Florida coast receiving warnings on the 3d and 7th.

The first storm warnings of the month were ordered displayed from Delaware Breakwater to Eastport, Me., at 4:30 p. m. of the 3d in connection with a disturbance that moved northeastward from Missouri to the St. Lawrence Valley. Nearly all stations on the coast north of Cape Hatteras reported verifying velocities, the highest being 52 miles per hour from the northwest at New York City.

On the 13th northeast storm warnings were displayed from Cape Hatteras to Atlantic City, in connection with a disturbance that moved slowly eastward over the Gulf and South Atlantic States; and on the 15th northwest warnings were ordered from the Virginia Capes to Boston, because of a sharp pressure rise following the passage of a trough of low pressure that passed eastward over the Atlantic States on that date. These warnings were only partially verified.

A secondary disturbance developed over Virginia during the afternoon of the 24th, when the main storm center was over Michigan, and southeast storm warnings were issued at 10 p. m. for the north Atlantic coast from Sandy Hook, N. J., to Eastport, Me. The highest velocity reported was 48 miles per hour from the northwest at New York City.

A disturbance that moved southeastward from Manitoba with slowly increasing intensity was central over northern Indiana the evening of the 27th, and southeast storm warnings were displayed from Delaware Breakwater to Boston at 10 p. m. The only verifying velocity reported was 44 miles per hour from the south at New York City.

Frost warnings were issued on 14 dates. Few stations north of the Ohio River and Virginia required frost warnings until after the middle of the month, and they were not required in the greater part of New England and New York at the end of the month. The warnings affecting the largest areas were those of the 18th, 19th, 25th, and 28th.—*C. L. Mitchell.*

CHICAGO FORECAST DISTRICT

Storm warnings on the Great Lakes.—General navigation on the Great Lakes did not open during the month, owing to the lateness of the season and consequent adverse ice conditions. Thus, the storm-warning season proper did not begin until May 1. Warnings for the benefit of Lake shipping were confined to advisory information and forecasts for vessels on Lake Michigan. These were issued on seven dates, namely, the 4th, 13th, 15th, 21st, 23d, 24th, and 30th. The storm of the 24th-25th was rather severe. On the evening of the 23d a trough of low pressure overlay the Upper and Middle Mississippi Valley, with the lowest barometer 29.64 inches at Duluth, Minn. At the same time a large area of high pressure covered most of the northwestern quarter of the country, with crest of 30.40 inches over northern Wyoming. During the night of the 23d-24th there occurred a rather remarkable development of the low pressure area. By the morning observation of the 24th it had assumed a somewhat circular shape and had deepened until the central pressure had fallen to 29.22 inches, at Milwaukee, Wis., while the high area had increased its crest pressure to 30.56 inches, without change in position. As a result winds of gale force occurred over almost the entire forecast district on the 24th.

Frost warnings.—Because of the lateness of the season frost warnings were not required as often as in the average April. At the beginning of the month vegetation had reached the susceptible-to-frost-damage stage only in a few areas in the extreme southern part of the district, while the advance of the season thereafter was very slow until the last decade. As the month closed warnings were being issued as needed for all portions of the district, except North Dakota, northern Minnesota, and Michigan. The most general warnings were those of the 14th, 18th, 25th, and 27th.

Cold-wave warnings.—These were issued on the morning of the 14th for northeastern Indiana and southeastern Lower Michigan. The fall in temperature occurred as forecast, but the cold wave was of moderate character. Cold waves also occurred on the 5th in eastern South Dakota and southern Minnesota, and on the 14th in eastern and central North Dakota, western and northern Minnesota, and northern Upper Michigan.

Fire-weather forecasts.—Forecasts of this character were begun on the 28th for northeastern Minnesota upon request of the State Forester, St. Paul, Minn.—*C. A. Donnel.*